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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

PA061522 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] [Begin recording] In view of the deep dissatisfaction that exists among nations, due to the increasing gaps that separate them in the economic, scientific and technological areas, it is essential to establish a new international economic order. [End recording]

Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde made the above statement on taking office. He also said that Ecuador will make all the necessary efforts to achieve a better understanding with the neighboring and subregional countries.

[Begin recording in progress] ...Based on a more clearly defined struggle for justice and on greater solidarity and unity among developing countries. In this regard, the regional and subregional integration processes should be decisively strengthened and the Latin American economic system should be stimulated.

As to our relations with the neighboring regional and subregional countries, the foreign ministry will make all the necessary efforts to achieve a better understanding with them so that the handling of problems will be made within a framework of frankness and cordialness so that solutions can be sought with a spirit of solidarity and respect for our unrenounceable rights.

Regarding Peru, the foreign ministry will be particularly careful in implementing these policies in accordance with the concepts duly defined by the constitutional president of the republic on several occasions, particularly when he took office.

As a democratic country currently ruled by a regime intent above all on the achievement of development with social justice, Ecuador needs for its external projection a ministry that is attentive to the requirements of society and willing to fight for a more just participation in the benefits of international society.

Within this framework, it is suitable to make special mention of human rights. Attentive to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of all peoples, we Ecuadoreans, nonetheless, believe that those rights should rule not only the country's domestic life but its external relations as well. [End recording]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA ON CONTINUED AID

PA100221 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The Belaunde Terry administration has decided to continue to provide technical aid and cooperation to Nicaragua through advice in the mining and fishing fields and a line of credit through the Central Reserve Bank.

This was reported by Peruvian ambassador to Nicaragua Augusto Dammert Leon, who has been confirmed in his post by the current administration.

Dammert said the line of credit corresponds to \$10 million which Nicaragua was granted on 31 July 1979 at the Sela meeting in Caracas.

He also said Peru has cooperated for the past 6 months through a technical aid mission in the mining field, which is an area of concern to Nicaragua. He said Peruvian Garcia Arroyo, one of the six engineers who comprised the mission, was appointed adviser to the Nicaraguan mines ministry and is currently planning director of the Nicaraguan mines and hydrocarbons ministry.

Dammert Leon said the enemies of Nicaragua will increase to the extent that there is an absence of solidarity by the Latin American people. He stressed that cooperation must be maintained.

He said those who have expressed solidarity with Nicaragua should be alert regarding what occurs in Central America "since what occurs in El Salvador will necessarily spread to Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua."

He said that he believes the United States realized that 20 years afterwards the situation which led to the isolation of one of the members of the Latin American family could not be repeated.

"Nicaraguans are the only ones who can build their country. They need cooperation and solidarity but they alone have to march forward until, as Machado said, they find their own path," Dammert added.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MISTREATMENT OF JOURNALISTS IN BOLIVIA, EL SALVADOR PROTESTED

PY111850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Aug (AFP)--The Association of Journalists of the International Media of Peru here today protested the murder of a Mexican journalist in El Salvador and the detention and ill treatment of colleagues in Bolivia. In a communique, the organization expresses its most energetic protest regarding the murder of Mexican journalist Ignacio Rodriguez, correspondent for the publications of his country UNO MAS UNO and PROCESO, in downtown San Salvador at the hands of El Salvador's National Guard.

In a cable addressed to Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto, the organization also calls on that country's president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to order the release of detained journalists and to guarantee the life and security of journalists during the exercise of their duties. We are particularly concerned about the condition of the following colleagues: Oscar Pena, Juan Leon, Mary Helen Spooner and others who cannot be identified due to circumstances, the document states it is signed by the organization's president, Alberto Ku King.

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SITE SELECTED FOR ARGENTINE-PARAGUAYAN HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Ita-Cua will be the site of the Argentine-Paraguayan Corpus hydroelectric complex, it was learned from reliable sources after the Argentine-Paraguayan Parana River Joint Commission (COMIP) met yesterday in this city.

The deliberations were presided over by the chairman of the commission, retired Rear Adm Horacio Colombo, the Argentine representative, and lasted from 1615 to 1900 hours.

According to the information obtained after the meeting, the Argentine and Paraguayan delegates agreed, after an in-depth examination of the various alternatives, that Corpus would be located at Ita-Cua.

The alternatives arose from the preliminary studies conducted to precisely determine the optimum site for the monumental energy complex on the Parana River. The studies were performed by technical teams from the Joint Commission and mainly by the Chicago-based consulting firm Harza-Lameyer and Associates.

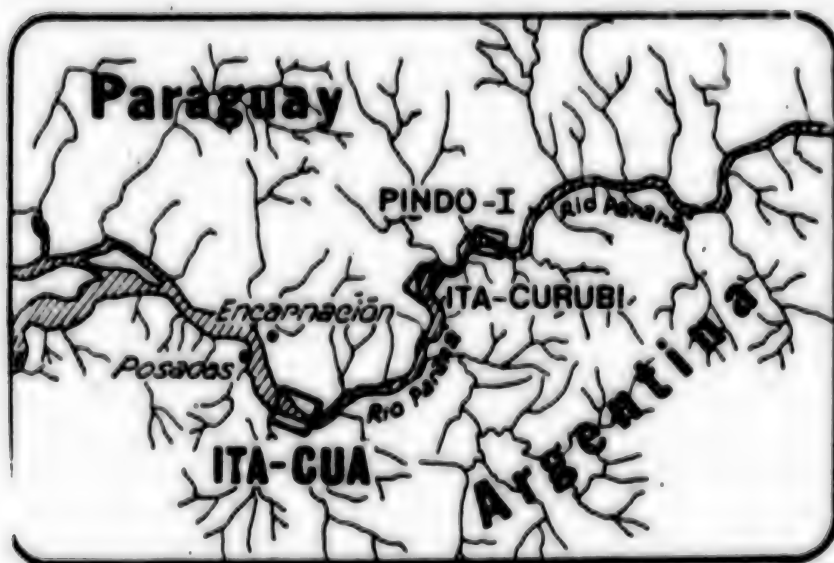
The technical advice furnished by the American firm did not indicate specific sites; rather, it evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of potential locations. Ita-Cua, Pindoi and Itacurubi had been indicated as possible locations, but the latter had been virtually ruled out for technical reasons.

Ita-Cua became the clear final choice because this site will enable Corpus to have a generating capacity of 4 million kilowatts, whereas at Pindoi the capacity would drop to 3.7 million kilowatts.

Although the Joint Commission's decision has to be ratified by the governments of the two countries, this will be a mere formality, since the Argentine and Paraguayan experts on the commission bear the responsibility for the decision, based on the technical factors that justified the final choice of Ita-Cua.

The members of the Paraguayan delegation arrived in this capital in the morning to attend the meeting, which was initially supposed to be held in Asuncion. The enormous tourist influx into the Paraguayan capital filled up its hotels and prevented the Argentine delegates from securing lodging. The Paraguayan delegates also had problems getting transportation to Buenos Aires because the Asuncion-Buenos Aires route was in great demand among tourists.

The Paraguayan delegation was headed by Rear Adm Guillermo Haywood and consisted of Senator Carlos Saldivar and specialist Enzo Debernardi.



The map shows the Ita-Cua zone, where Corpus will be constructed.

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CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BOLIVIAN MINISTER ON ALADI--La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP)--Bolivia will propose a flexible and pluralist integration framework adapted to our countries during the meeting that will create the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion] (ALADI), it was reported here today. The statement was made by the Integration Minister, Navy Capt Francisco Mariaca, who traveled to Montevideo, Uruguay today together with Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon. Mariaca also recalled that Bolivia, because it is in the center of South America, is a land of contacts and it is therefore very interested in strengthening integration agreements. The Bolivian delegation also includes Foreign Minister Under Secretary Marcelo Ostria and technical experts Guillermo Loria, Rene Jordan Pando and Walter Herrera. [Text] [PY111804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 9 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST SEES PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO AS CANDID

PY050307 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 2

["Castello's Column" by Carlos Castello Branco: "A Candid President"]

[Excerpts] In his habitually relaxed manner, the nation's president randomly spoke with journalists, giving them a chance to ask a variety of questions, not only about the relations between Brazil and Mexico but about domestic politics, while he awaited the arrival of the Mexican president. General Figueiredo's virtue of speaking his mind without hiding his thoughts might not be a political virtue but, after 12 years during which the government used to hide its thoughts from the people, that virtue of speaking his mind freely is certainly a human virtue that will surely pay political dividends. By speaking candidly and directly, President Figueiredo is reestablishing the credibility of the official words, no matter the reservations that can be held about his ideas and opinions.

Regarding political liberation, for instance, the attitude of President Figueiredo is by nature a polemic attitude. He believes that everything is going well despite the fact that the opposition keeps saying that everything is going wrong. The president says that the opposition wishes that he had done yesterday things that can be done tomorrow, but that he is convinced that he is doing today what should be done today. He is therefore satisfied with the pace at which the process of political liberalization is moving and he believes that tomorrow will become today in due time. The role of the opposition in the process of gradual liberalization is to exert pressure to have the demands for which the opposition speaks satisfied, while the government's role is to contain that pressure in order to keep in line the counter-pressure generated within its own ranks.

It can be seen at this time that, despite President Figueiredo's positive actions, those counterpressures still exist at the highest level. These counterpressures spill onto the streets to burn newspaper stands--the subversive substitute for dictatorial censorship--to attack lawyers from the shadows and to shoot up the offices of lawyers and politicians. General Figueiredo must be given credit for having satisfied the national outcry for amnesty, which was instituted by the president in a way that caused surprise by broadness that was not contemplated in the text of the bill he submitted to congress. Yet his security apparatus is still lacking the stimulus to clean up the aggression from the right, the residue of radical pockets which were confronted with the necessary energy by President Ernesto Geisel.

BRAZIL

VISITS AT PRESIDENTIAL, FOREIGN MINISTER LEVELS ANALYZED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 6

[Dispatch by Carlos Conde of the Brasilia branch]

[Text] The forthcoming visits at the presidential and foreign minister levels between Brazil and other countries are aimed at further intensifying the so-called universalist action of Brazilian foreign policy since 1974. The Foreign Ministry is seeking to synchronize those trips so that they will not become free bodies in the diplomatic universe but will take on the context of a whole.

Among the trips already scheduled are, up to January 1981, the coming of Mexican President Lopez Portillo at the end of this month; the visit of Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla in August; the visit of Minister Guerreiro to Canada at the end of September; the trip of President Joao Figueiredo to Chile in October; and the later visit of President Figueiredo to France in January 1981.

As may be noted, of the five trips, four involve Brazil's American diplomacy and one pursues a closer and more dynamic relationship with Western Europe, an initiative launched with the visits of former President Geisel to France and Great Britain. That half-year itinerary might indicate an exaggerated concentration of trips in the framework of the Americas, but that impression is dispelled when one analyzes the recent past and the near future. During the Figueiredo administration, Africa has been very much present in the route of interests of Brazilian foreign policy. The presidents of Zambia, the People's Republic of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau visited Brazil, and Minister Saraiva Guerreiro recently made a trip to five countries in southern Africa. In addition, a trip by President Figueiredo to Africa next year is almost a certainty.

Also on the drawing board but not yet scheduled is a visit by the president to the Middle East--which may or may not dispense with an earlier trip by Minister Guerreiro--and later a closer rapprochement with the Asian countries.

Tendencies

President Portillo's visit seeks to follow up the political gesture and economic agreements initiated during the trip of former President Geisel to Mexico. On the Brazilian side, the visit reaffirms the interest in drawing close to a quite singular partner in the context of Latin America. Like Brazil, Mexico constitutes almost a subregional entity because of its geographic size and political influence. It is an important country of the Third World and has the singular characteristic of neighboring on the Western superpower. The discovery of an immense oil-bearing basin and its great supply of gas have transformed Mexico into an even more important country and aroused curiosity about its behavior toward the world and especially toward the big U.S. neighbor.

The proximity of Mexico to Central America and the Caribbean should also not be forgotten; it exercises an old and natural influence over them which is now augmented at this time of explosion of complicated social situations in the region. Brazil views those explosions with concern, fearing that the aggravation of tensions in the area may jeopardize the relative peace of the American subcontinent, vital for its external action. In the most pragmatic aspect of its economic interests, Brazil will always seek to act cautiously in that region, respecting the natural influences of Mexico and Venezuela. That was made clear during the visit former Minister Azeredo da Silveira made to Trinidad-Tobago and the visit which the foreign minister of that country made to Brasilia this week.

The coming of President Jose Lopez Portillo, according to the interpretation of the Foreign Ministry, also serves to discourage an initial and hasty impression that some formed after President Figueiredo assumed office that Brazil was returning to its old parochial policy in Latin America.

Canada

The visit of Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to Canada is another element likely to refute that speculation. That trip, with markedly political overtones, in addition to reinforcing the bilateral dialog, will enable Brazil to hear a first-hand account of the role that Canada intends to assume in this new world situation and the tendencies of its foreign policy, once again under liberal aegis with the return of Trudeau to power. It would be premature to anticipate conclusions but there are symptoms that Canada could expand its small degree of independence vis-a-vis the United States.

Southern Cone

The coming of President Videla in August confirms the honeymoon prevailing in Brazilian-Argentine relations. Such a rapid response to President Figueiredo's trip to Buenos Aires is a little contrary to diplomatic custom but it is being viewed in both capitals as a warm sign that the new

stage of that dialog is in earnest and has the full support of all important sectors, both here and there, among them, and predominantly, the military.

Reason for the Trip to Chile

President Figueiredo's trip to Chile is an external deviation from the domestic intentions of the political opening, as is admitted by Brasilia official circles themselves, but in the estimation of the government, it becomes necessary in order not to give the Chileans the feeling of isolation at a time when the papal mediation in the Beagle dispute with Argentina appears to be entering its final stretch.

Finally, the presidential visit to France in January 1981 is another step in the direction of Western Europe and to one of its two most important countries in a context of international history in which Paris is seeking to assert itself more emphatically in the face of the Soviet Bloc in an attempt to compensate for the power vacuum caused by the current crisis of world leadership by the United States.

Reconciliation

This entire itinerary of visits is going to accentuate the Brazilian official attempt to reconcile its options toward the West and the Third World, a line of conduct that is being intensified and even verbalized in the Figueiredo administration. The Foreign Ministry specialists believe that the two alternatives are complementary. While the former responds to political traditions and economic ties, the latter expresses socio-economic aspirations and realities common to all developing countries.

The new diplomatic action will also take into account the reality reflected by statistics. Brazilian foreign trade directs 35 percent of its interest toward the European Economic Community, 25 percent toward the Third World and 20 percent toward the United States. Those figures are radically different from the situation that prevailed up to the 1960's, when the U.S. position in the Brazilian foreign trade schedule was predominant, and Latin America, Africa and Asia together did not represent 5 percent of our sales. Trade with the Third World leaped from \$120 million in 1960 to \$1 billion in 1973 and \$3 billion last year, which has made Brazil the developing country that directs the largest proportion of its trade to other countries of that same classification. Trade with Africa alone amounted to \$650 million.

That picture, which shows a tendency to intensify, was the result not only of political decisions but of the exigencies of the international situation. While on the one hand it indicates a possibility of broad rapprochement with countries somewhat similar to Brazil, on the other hand it dramatizes the difficulties faced in selling Brazilian products in the more developed markets. In that context, the itinerary of Brazilian foreign policy visits in the next 6 months and their projection for 1981 makes more sense. The search [for markets] in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East will be intensified in contrast to a much more moderate dialog with the group of rich countries.

CAUTION URGED IN SIGNING HYDROELECTRIC ACCORD WITH USSR

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Take Care With That Accord!"]

[Text] Brazil and the Soviet Union are currently studying the final terms of an accord for provision of some of the equipment for the Xingo and Ilha Grande hydroelectric plants, in exchange for the Soviet purchase of raw materials, mainly foodstuffs—sugar, soybeans, coffee and cacao, among others. Although there are conflicting reports regarding the matter, it is generally assumed that the two operations are tied together, which government specialists argue would favor Brazil, inasmuch as, in addition to netting \$1.5 billion, Brazil would have a guaranteed market for part of its agricultural surplus. Moreover, Brazil would be able to install, without a major expenditure of hard currency, two hydroelectric plants with a total rated power of 2.4 million kilowatts.

We believe the government must study the accord with extreme care, and without haste, because any tie-in operation like the one announced now has future ramifications that must be taken into consideration right now. In fact, as businessman Thompson Mota recalled yesterday, past experiences, mainly with the Iron Curtain countries, have ended in the resale of products imported from Brazil, seriously disturbing the international market.

The USSR has notoriously acted this way (and still does whenever it can, as happened with the Cuban sugar), with utter disregard for all the rules of the market. We could ask: If the USSR is really so interested in expanding its trade relations and even favoring Brazil, seeking a trade partnership, why are we not negotiating a contract that includes a clause for the provision of petroleum? Why are we dealing only in products like soybeans and coffee, for which the market is unstable and subject to major changes with the slightest sign of pressure? Why should we risk losing control of the sugar market now, when it will bring us \$1.3 billion this year and the high prices could substantially benefit Brazil over the next 2 years, since Cuba is not expected to resume its position any time soon as the major exporter and trading partner to the USSR?

Obviously, the deal appears tempting, in that we would not be spending resources on imports of equipment for the two hydroelectric plants. We must remember, however, that we could be greatly jeopardizing the success of our export policy for agricultural raw materials, on which the hope of recovering our trade balance undeniably rests, if we do not study the terms of this agreement very carefully, without rashness, without haste, without desperate urgency. The understandings already initiated for the financing of the construction program for the hydroelectric plants are going along well, and credit is flowing normally.

In this regard, we should not delude ourselves about the good will of the USSR, which is certainly not about to agree to finance our domestic equipment industry by importing Brazilian products that it could buy on any market. Moreover, we should bear in mind the endless problems that could arise from delays or failure to supply replacement parts.

As it has been announced, the accord has its positive and negative aspects. Above all, it is an extremely delicate operation which merits, we reiterate, careful and deep study by the federal government. We should be in no hurry to gain millions of dollars now, only to lose them in the future, as the past has taught us.

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CSO: 3001

IMPORTS TO BE RIGIDLY CONTROLLED UNTIL 1982

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 24

[Text] The federal government will loosen up on imports somewhat only after 1982, since this year and next year the country's purchases abroad will still put considerable pressure on the balance of trade. During this period, businessmen should make a pact with the government to import only what is essential for their activities, avoiding unnecessary stockpiling.

The information was offered yesterday in Rio by Benedito Moreira, director of CACEX (Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil), in an interview shortly after a conference in the War College.

Projections

According to the CACEX director, there must be a greater effort to maintain or even reduce the trade deficit of \$2 billion, recorded in the first half of the year.

Moreira presented statistics which he felt would allow him to predict less import pressure in the second half of the year.

"Import authorizations in the first 6 months are only 2 percent above those in the same period last year, which indicates a reduction or even equilibrium from now on."

According to Moreira, most of the foreign purchases in the first half of the year were the result of plans by companies in 1979, as well as a certain race in some sectors to build up inventories, particularly of chemical products. "Obviously, the increase in oil prices contributed greatly to the deficit in this period."

The CACEX director said that despite the problems with the trade balance, the government has adopted a flexible position on import controls, to avoid sacrificing companies. "We had some difficulties at the beginning of the year, with indications of an [inventory] race in some sectors of the economy, and thus it was necessary to take preventive measures.

"However, after a series of meetings with companies and their officials, we managed to convince them of the need to avoid speculative stockpiling. The results have been positive."

Weak Points

Moreira feels Brazil has already undergone a significant change in its foreign trade, through the diversification of the list of export products and of markets.

"We currently export 6,000 items.

"Therefore, we can expect a reasonable growth in the nation's exports from now on. In 1980, we should already reach the goal of \$20 billion, and in 1981 we are predicting a figure above \$26 billion."

In general, the CACEX director estimated that Brazil's foreign trade--imports plus exports--should total \$80 billion at the end of the Figueiredo administration.

Despite this significant change, Moreira feels that Brazilian exports still evidence several weak points, especially since an important part of the tariff list still consists of raw materials, the prices for which are set abroad.

According to Moreira, the prices of these commodities are set from the inside out, above all in the international exchanges. "For this reason, Brazil must try to continue to increase sales of manufactured products, for which it has more freedom in setting prices. For example, iron ore in its natural state is sold for \$20 per ton; as pig iron it brings \$100; as sheet metal, it is worth \$500; as steel pipe it brings \$700; and in the form of machinery it is worth \$10,000.

"So it is necessary to improve the quality, to produce on a large scale, to use more sophisticated technology."

Spasmodic Policy

According to Moreira, without large-scale production we will not have a large enough exportable surplus to raise foreign sales to the hoped-for, and necessary, levels. "It is noteworthy that when incomes increase in the Northeast, for example, instead of more saving, the tendency is toward increased demand, absorbing significant chunks that would have gone to the foreign market.

"So we cannot go on forever with a spasmodic policy, vacillating between emphasis on exporting and on supplying the domestic market.

"This can go on for a little while, but not forever, because the foreign sector must represent a lever and the limiting factor in the nation's economic development."

The CACEX director recognized that there are 120 million Brazilians with a propensity to consume, and no force in the world can withstand this pressure. "Thus production must be on a large scale, both in industry and in agriculture."

Necessary Balance

In Moreira's view, the following points must be observed to achieve equilibrium in the balance of trade:

1. Continuation of the policy of limiting oil consumption.
2. Maintenance, for 2 or 3 more years, of the policy of rationalizing imports in general. Businessmen must make a pact with the government to avoid speculative stockpiling and to import only what is necessary for the development of the country.
3. At long range, elimination of the basic factors that create the pressure to import.
4. Substitution for imports in the area of basic commodities. Here we are in a position to cut back by at least \$500 million in foreign purchases of products needed for agriculture. We must also make the greatest possible use of our vast mineral resources and seek to sell products with the highest aggregate value.

Also in this area, according to Moreira, the country can reduce its imports of machine tools, producing them here to meet domestic needs and also for export.

Uruguayan Reprisal

The CACEX director said he had been informed that the Uruguayan Government reacted negatively to Brazil's purchase of dairy products (butter and powdered milk) in Europe instead of Uruguay.

"We are examining the matter, which is strictly of a business nature." Moreira ruled out any possibility that Uruguay would suspend authorization for imports of Brazilian products as a result of the legal action following the kidnaping in Porto Alegre, by Montevideo police, of a couple who oppose the present regime in that country.

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CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

FOREIGN MISSIONS INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURAL VENTURES

Japanese Economic Mission

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 47

[Text] A mission comprised of 129 Japanese businessmen, the largest ever sent abroad by Japan, will arrive in Brazil today to intensify trade exchange and analyze the possibility of new investments in this country. The Japanese Promotion Mission for Brazilian-Japanese Trade Exchange is headed by businessman Seiki Tozaki, president of C. Itoh, and includes as government representative the former secretary general and current counselor of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Shegeru Koino.

The Japanese businessmen, representing various economic sectors, will remain in Brazil until 2 August and visit various cities and meet with various officials, including President Joao Figueiredo. The mission is comprised of various groups representing the consumer goods, machinery and minerals, and agricultural products and fisheries sectors, almost all of them divided into subgroups according to the specific interest of the businessmen comprising the delegation.

Also included in the delegation are 12 consultants, among them Riuichi Ando, the consultant for Japanese-Brazilian affairs of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan (Keidanren). One of the directors of the Bank of Tokyo, Akira Kawasaki, will come as chief of the subgroup for medium and long-term affairs; he may discuss the possibility of organizing an international consortium to finance the implementation of the Carajas Project.

In addition to seeking to intensify trade exchange between the two countries--last year Japan imported \$1.24 billion CIF and exported \$1.125 billion FOB--the businessmen may also negotiate the importation of Brazilian products by other countries through the intermediation of the large Japanese trading companies, which are very familiar with the international market and operate in several sectors.

Projects

Noteworthy among the Japanese projects being implemented in Brazil are the Usiminas projects, for tempered aluminum from Amazonas (Albras), the Tubarao steel project, the exploitation of pulp for cellulose, the agricultural exploitation of 50,000 hectares in the savanna area, the Nibrasco pellet project, and the construction of the Praia Mole port to facilitate the shipping of the Bubarao steel production.

Outside of that, the Japanese businessmen are interested in other projects such as the port of Asia, foreign corridor for exports, the joint operation of Carajas and possibly participation in the risk contracts for oil prospecting and even in PROALCOOL.

Tomorrow the members of the mission will be received by the president of the republic. Meetings are also scheduled with all the ministers in the economic area. The Japanese businessmen will arrive in Sao Paulo on Friday.

Indonesians To See Agriculture

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The mission of the Indonesian Supreme Advisory Council which will arrive in Brazil this Sunday has an audience scheduled for 1700 hours Monday with Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile. The meeting was requested by the Indonesian ambassador, who explained that that country's government officials had "great interest in familiarizing themselves with Brazil's agricultural experience."

The Indonesian advisory council is an organ directly linked to the president and is comprised of former ministers, former ambassadors and experts from various areas. The mission will remain in Brazil until 19 July and will also have contacts with officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

In the meantime, the diplomatic representation of the visiting mission explained that the greatest interest is in the agricultural area, in the rural extension farms, colonization, tax incentives and soil reclamation. In Brasilia, in addition to the meeting with the minister of agriculture, the Indonesians will visit the National Colonization and Agrarian Reform Institute (INCRA) and the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute (IBDF). The schedule of visits to fields in various states has not been released.

French Agricultural Cooperation

Brasilia CORREIO BRAXILIENSE in Portuguese 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] France may cooperate with Brazil in the agroindustrial exploitation of the meadowlands. To facilitate the technical and economic

operation in that area, a French technical mission will remain in Brazil until 2 July discussing with representatives of the Brazilian Government the possible forms of joint action. The mission will visit the areas of Curbelo (Minas Gerais), Suruca (Espirito Santo), Formosa (Goiás) and the lowlands of the state of Maranhão.

There are frequent visits by French missions to Brazil. That interest stems from the fact that France is one of the most important countries in the European Common Market in the area of agriculture. The members of the missions that visit Brazil are always accompanied by the representative of the Credite Agricole of France in Brazil, one of the largest French banks. His presence is necessary because that bank gives financial support to the French-Brazilian joint agricultural projects.

Another French mission will soon visit our country for the specific purpose of learning first-hand the prospects in the savanna region.

8711

CSO: 3001

INCREASED BNDE FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR AGRICULTURE, ENERGY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 32

[Text] Brasilia--Agriculture and energy are the sectors that will benefit the most from the investments of the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) this year.

Agriculture will get 7.7 billion cruzeiros, which, though representing only 5.95 percent of the bank's total investments this year, amounts to an increase in the order of 440 percent. The energy sector will get 4.83 billion cruzeiros (3.69 percent of the total investment), amounting to an increase of 866 percent over 1979.

The BNDE's investment budget for this year is 130.75 billion cruzeiros, 97 percent of which is already committed; the remaining 3 percent represents 4.83 billion cruzeiros earmarked for the energy sector. The BNDE will expend 46.56 billion cruzeiros this year in servicing its debt.

BNDE

According to BNDE sources, the forecast for servicing the bank's debt had been 38 billion cruzeiros but it was necessary to increase it by 8 billion cruzeiros because 70 percent of its foreign demandables is governed by the London Interbank Rate (Libor) and also because the transactions contracted with the National Housing Bank, signed at the end of 1980, had not been computed.

Funds

Ministry of Industry and Commerce sources said that the BNDE will have 69.66 billion in funds generated internally. Another source will be the Social Integration Program/Civil Servants Welfare Fund (PIS/PASEP), the transfer of which is estimated at 58 billion cruzeiros, and Proalcool will participate with 4.5 billion cruzeiros. By issuing debentures or other types of paper, the BNDE hopes to attract 1 billion cruzeiros.

The BNDE is going to garner 30 billion cruzeiros abroad, 27.6 billion cruzeiros of which will be in currency and 2.4 billion cruzeiros in financing.

The investments that are going to be made by the BNDE system are divided as follows: FIBASE, 12.3 billion cruzeiros; Machinery and Equipment Financing Fund (FINAME), 68.3 billion cruzeiros; (IBRASA), 7.7 billion cruzeiros; EMBRAMEC, 2.9 billion cruzeiros [expansions unknown].

BNDE Budget for 1980 (in millions cruzeiros)

		<u>Percent</u>	<u>1980/1979</u>
Industry	48,457	37.06	15.11
Agriculture	7,777	5.95	400.12
Energy	4,832	3.69	866.40
Infrastructure	8,162	6.24	39.62
Subsidiaries	53,498	40.92	57.67
Other programs	8,024	6.14	28.36

8711

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY COSTS \$2 BILLION ANNUALLY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jul 80 p 19

[Text] "Brazil spends about \$2 billion annually in the purchase of foreign technology," declared the secretary of industrial technology of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MIC), Jose Israel Vargas, during a lecture at the War College (ESG).

He explained that in open purchases of foreign technology the payments authorized by the National Industrial Property Institute last year amounted to \$450 million. "The rest is technology implicit in the imports we acquired. The figure is a little illusory because in fact we spent even more and there is no way of measuring that," he said.

The talk by the secretary of industrial technology of MIC to the students of the ESG highlighted the energy problem. Jose Israel Vargas stressed that "the Brazilian energy problem is not one of energy but rather of liquid fuel." And he announced that on the 20th of the month an agreement will be signed between the Secretariat of Industrial Technology (STI) and the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) for an extension and technological assistance program financed by the BNDE aimed at saving energy in private firms, with the revision of production processes and the replacement of equipment.

This year, 100 million cruzeiros will be invested in the program, which means an increase of more than 500 percent compared to everything that had been invested in the country for that purpose up to the beginning of 1979, according to statistics presented in the lecture.

Alcohol

To give an idea of the importance of the Alcohol sector to the national economy, the secretary of the STI said that "the number of workers currently employed in sugarcane growing is estimated at 200,000. Since even within the next few years that raw material is going to supply at least 95 percent of the alcohol produced in Brazil, attainment of the goal of 10.7 billion liters in 1985 will permit the creation of about 150,000 direct jobs in the rural sector, he said.

He said also that thus far the National Alcohol Executive Commission has approved 11 projects for cassava alcohol plants, to produce about 270 million liters per harvest. And he added that up to 1979 the Curvelo cassava alcohol plant received raw material from only four large producers. "Today it has about 600 small farmers planting about 3,000 hectares with an increase of average productivity, and the goal is to reach 5,000 hectares by the end of this year."

Diesel Oil

Substitution of diesel oil, one of the big problems in the energy sector, was also taken up by the STI secretary. According to him, a National Program of Vegetable Oils for Fuel Purposes in the pattern of Proalcool could begin immediately, with the initial aim of replacing 10 percent of the consumption of diesel oil in Brazil, which is equivalent to the amount of diesel oil used in agriculture.

"Mixtures of up to 30 percent of vegetable oil in diesel will require a production of 2.5 billion liters of vegetable oils by 1985 without the need to expand the agricultural frontier," he said.

8711

CSO: 3001

GOLD RESERVES HIT \$1 BILLION MARK

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 32

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil's gold reserves, deposited for the most part in the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States (about 50,800 kilos) reached the figure of \$1.01 billion on 14th of this month.

In the meantime, the 1,100 bars of gold (approximately 1,075) mined in Serra Pelada, Para, and purchased from Docegeo by the Federal Savings Bank, are valued at \$20.5 million. Since the estimate is to purchase 300 kilos per month, it is estimated that by the end of the year, the gold mined in Serra Pelada will add \$70 million to Brazilian reserves.

According to Central Bank sources, as of the 14th of last month, 34,587.852 troy ounces of gold from Serra Pelada had been purchased. At a price of \$593.18 per troy ounce, they are valued at a total of approximately \$20.49 million. The 1,100 bars will be refined into standard bars of 400 ounces (about 12.444 kg) and deposited in the mint in Rio.

Total

In addition to the gold deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank and mined in Serra Pelada, Brazil also has deposits of about 1,030 kilos in first-line foreign banks, another 510 kilos in the Central Bank and 618 kilos in the Bank of Brazil. Total Brazilian gold (excepting that mined in Serra Pelada) is about 53,000 kilos.

In September of last year, the value of Brazil's gold reserves was \$68 million. But after 31 October, the reserves began to be evaluated according to the price of gold reached in the London Exchange market. Up to that time, the troy ounce of Brazilian gold was evaluated at \$42.22 million [as published], an unrealistic price when the troy ounce was hitting \$374.07.

Thus, by October the Brazilian gold reserves amounted to \$602 million, reaching \$628.4 million in November and \$722.2 million in December 1979. In January of this year it was valued at \$981.2 million, reaching \$1.131 billion in February and \$1,035 billion in March. With the fluctuation of the price of gold, the reserves declined to \$884.9 million in May, increasing again to \$953.1 million last 30 June, reaching \$1.101 billion on 14 July.

THREATS, ATTACKS IN SAO PAULO LINKED TO DALLARI CASE

Sao Paulo VEA in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 pp 21-22

[Text] Bombs, gunshots and telephone threats are once again being used as arguments in the nation's politics. Friday night, during a gathering of the PDT [Democratic Workers Party] in Belo Horizonte, the speech of Federal Deputy Getulio Dias was interrupted by the explosion, for psychological effect, of a bomb in the gardens of the Institute of Education, 100 meters away from the speaker and 500 listeners. No one was injured. Before the explosion, the two front tires of former Governor Leonel Brizola's car were punctured. In the afternoon, the press conference held by the president of the PDT in the Minas Gerais Legislative Assembly was interrupted several times by telephone callers threatening to blow the place up. Several party members had been warned that Brizola would be the target of a bomb in Belo Horizonte, where rightwing groups prevented him from speaking in 1963.

These were not the only terrorist acts last week. They occurred at several points in the country with disturbing regularity. For example, at 0630 hours last Wednesday, news dealer Jose Alves Ribeiro, "Nono," arrived at the corner of Ruas Curitiba and Tupinambas in Belo Horizonte to open the newsstand he has operated for 26 years. He found only a charred frame. His stock, 400,000 cruzeiros' worth of newspapers and magazines, had been deliberately burned. On the sidewalk he found two plastic containers with the remains of gasoline which had been used to set fire to the stand. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the message was clear; in the past 2 weeks, news dealers in Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Salvador had been warned that their stands would be destroyed if they continued to sell 12 publications of the alternative press.*

*HORA DO POVO, MOVIMENTO, VOZ DE UNIDADE, PASQUIM, TRIBUNE DA LUTA OPERARIA, COOJORNAL, EM TEMPO, COMPANHEIRO, O TRABALHO, REPORTER, JORNAL DO CBA and SOCIALIST CONVERGENCE

Parallel Investigation

Last week dozens of newstands in Rio de Janeiro's northern zone were found in the morning covered with tar, with their bars broken, and littered with the same pamphlets that have been distributed in other states:

"Watch out, your number is up," warned the message, in which the news dealers were advised not to sell newspapers "spreading communist ideas." Last Friday morning, Walter Ferreira, president of the Bahian Union of Newspaper Distributors and Retailers, received an anonymous note which was to be divulged to "all news dealers." "We have already passed through several states," the note said. "Now we are in Bahia, to put an end to this avalanche of communist newspapers, and to the stands where they are sold. If we are not obeyed within 8 days of receipt of this ultimatum, we will take drastic action, such as we have taken against the Zapata bookstore and others in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. This is the last warning."

At dawn on 12 July, the office of attorney and deputy Flavio Beirrembach (PMDB-SP [Brazilian Popular Democratic Movement/Sao Paulo]) was the target of a gunshot fired from the roof terrace on the 13th floor of a building across the street, where INAMPS [National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance] has an office. Police could not explain how the terrorists entered the building at night or how they got through the metal door between the 12th floor and the terrace. The watchman went on vacation on the very day of the attack.

Beirrembach is a member of the committee of the opposition which is investigating, simultaneously with the police investigation, the assault on jurist Dalmo Dallari. Last week, almost all the members of that committee were followed or threatened. On Wednesday, two physicians connected with the Committee for Peace and Justice received telephone calls in which a grim voice advised them to desist. "This is the final notice," the voice warned.

Crimes Linked

Attorney Jose Carlos Dias, president of the Committee for Peace and Justice in Sao Paulo, has been followed every day by vehicles similar to those used by the police, almost always without tags. One of the vehicles bore licence plate 0608. He was also sought by four armed men, with handcuffs at their belts, at his farm in the Sao Paulo municipio of Santa Branca. As described by a neighbor of Dias, one of the men looked very much like one of Dallari's attackers. His description, which indicated the resemblance, was replaced by a free-hand drawing at the inquest investigating the attack. Another lawyer on the committee, who asked that his name be withheld, sent a note to the DEOPS [State Department of Political and Social Order], reporting a telephone call received by his secretary: "Tell him he will be next."

The threats and attacks in Sao Paulo are apparently tied to the investigation of the Dallari case, and the assault on Dallari appears to be connected with his arrest 2 and 1/2 months earlier, during the ABC [greater Sao Paulo area] strike. Arrested at his home on the morning of 19 April, Dallari was held without explanation for 7 hours at DEOPS. Otavio Gonzaga Junior, secretary of public safety of Sao Paulo, said under oath last Friday that he did not know who had been arrested because he did not issue the arrest order.

He did not explain, however, how a group of people could enter the Sao Paulo DEOPS with an individual and hand him over to the police without anyone asking who they were and who made the arrest. Nor did he say why DEOPS felt it necessary to take a statement from Dallari, if no one knew why he had been arrested. Governor Paulo Maluf has already admitted, however, that Dallari was arrested because his name was on a list. Moreover, it is known that during the steel workers' strike, dossiers and addresses of "suspects" were exchanged by Telex, in a network that included not only specialized police departments, but military units and, inexplicably, that Sao Paulo Regional Labor Office. Speculation focussed suspicion on individuals linked to, or members of, the DOI-CODI [Internal Defense Operations Center-Department of Domestic Operations], as being involved in both [Dallari] incidents. Gen Milton Tavares, commander of the 2d Army, to which the agency is subordinated, stayed at home for 3 days last week with flu, it was reported to the Ministry of the Army, but Gen Tulio Chagas, commander of the 2d Military Region, guaranteed that the DOI-CODI was not involved. Now it may be possible to discover who the culprits are: President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has ordered the SNI [National Intelligence Service] to assist in the investigations. He is convinced that once the first culprit is put behind bars, the attacks will end.

Leads Police Have Not Followed Up

Some 20 days after the assault on jurist Dalmo Dallari, police investigations seem to have bogged down in a clarification of minor details. Meanwhile, some questions are still waiting for answers.

As soon as they learned of the attack, the police listed three possible authors: 1) extreme left wing groups; 2) extreme right wing groups; or 3) common criminals. Why has the victim not been shown photograph albums of the three groups?

It is suspected that individuals linked to security or police organs may have taken part in the attack. Why has Dallari not been shown photograph albums of officers of the DOI-CODI, PM [Military Police] and Civil Police?

Why has there been no attempt to date to locate the automobile fitting the description of the car used in the attack, an old-model wine-colored

Corcel? There is a police division (ADEAT) which specializes in locating, with the aid of a computer, vehicles involved in hit-and-run accidents.

Last week in Campinas, police found a red Corcel with blood stains on it. Why has there been no comparative examination of the blood found on the car and on Dallari's clothes?

Why was there a delay of almost a week before the description of one of Dallari's attackers was released?

Why was the description of one of the four men who surrounded the home of attorney Jose Carlos Dias substituted with a drawing, after three people had found the description very similar to that of one of Dallari's attackers?

6362

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTION LAW AMENDED--The amendments to the armed forces promotion law for officers will give rise to more promotions, especially at the levels between lieutenant and lieutenant colonel, but these amendments will not increase the "legal number" of superior officers, nor will they lead to an increase of the overall number of troops, which is currently estimated at 180,000 men. Another result of the new amendments to the promotion law will be the increase of the "true number" of positions for colonels, because in addition to those colonels who hold posts, there are also supernumerary [nao numerados] colonels. However, the tendency is to significantly reduce in due time the supernumerary colonels, for which in addition to the mechanisms which allow or determine the placement of military officers on reserve status there will be other amendments to the military compensations law. [Excerpts] [PY122039 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 p 6]

SENTENCE OF POLICE REDUCED--Policemen Joao Augusto Da Rosa and Orandir Potassi Lucas were notified by the third district of the criminal court of their (?sentence) on charges of abusing authority in the case of the kidnapping two Uruguayan citizens in Porto Alegre. The 6 month imprisonment sentence they were given will be commuted once they agree to the following conditions: to appear at a notary's office every 4 months for 2 years; to provide notification of changes of address; and to pay for the trial expenses. Joao Augusto Da Rosa and Orandir Potassi Lucas--alias Didi Pedalada--in the meantime will serve a (?cumulative) sentence by which they will be suspended from their jobs in Porto Alegre for 2 years. [Excerpt] [PY121122 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Aug 80]

CSO: 3001

CHILE

RIGHTIST GROUP SUSPECTED IN MORE KIDNAPPINGS

PY071523 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2232 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 6 Aug (LATIN)--Three new kidnapping cases allegedly carried out by the mysterious Martyrs' Avengers terrorist commando group were reported here today and submitted before the courts.

Two of the kidnap victims, Nancy Ascueta and Jorge Kapra, told journalists that on 28 July they and their neighbor, (Aissan Said), were kidnapped from their homes by an unknown armed group. The three were taken blindfolded to an unknown place, where they were subjected to intense political questioning for 8 days. They reported that they were freed early yesterday morning, but they do not know about (Said's) fate and they fear for his life.

These kidnappings coincided with those of three university students and two journalists. The latter were held for 10 hours and were later freed.

According to Ascueta and Kapra, during the questioning they were subjected to on the day of their kidnapping, they heard the cries of students Gonzalo Romero, Cecilia Alzamora and Jose Eduardo Jara, all of whom were later freed. Jara died on Saturday, 4 hours after he was freed, from the beatings he received while he was held. They also said that they heard the questioning of journalists Guillermo Hormazabal, director of the public opinion department of the archbishop's office, and Mario Romero, Radio Provincias press department chief, who were kidnapped on 30 July in downtown Santiago.

CSO: 3010

CHILE

BRIEFS

ENTERPRISES LOSE RIGHT TO STRIKE--Santiago, Chile, 8 Aug (LATIN)--It was reported today that workers from 29 important enterprises were stripped of their right to strike by the Chilean Government because it believes that these enterprises are of public and strategic importance. The national comptroller's office has reported that a decree law promulgated by the economy, labor and defense ministries that includes a list of government enterprises whose workers cannot go on strike is to be issued soon. It is established, however, that these workers may negotiate their salary readjustments with the enterprises and that if the negotiations fail, the issue must be decided by an arbitration commission. The list includes among others the Chuquicamata Mine of the National Copper Enterprise (CODELCO); the National Telephone Company; the National Explosives Enterprise, the National Telecommunications Enterprise; the Government Railroad Company; the National Airline (LAN); the State Bank, the Water Company, the Gas Company, the Chilean Electric Company, Ltd (CHILECTRA); the National Electric Company (ENDESA); the National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP); and the National Electric Power Company. [Text] [PY090403 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2354 GMT 8 Aug 80]

HABEAS CORPUS REJECTED--The court of appeals has rejected a petition for habeas corpus submitted in favor of former leader Clotario Blest. This decision was made since there are no grounds for personal protection because neither the life nor the personal security of Clotario Blest is in danger. The court of appeals adopted the same decision regarding a petition for habeas corpus submitted in favor of journalist Guillermo Hormazabal, press director of the Santiago archbishopric, since he is free and his case is being investigated by an attorney of the Santiago court of appeals. [Text] [PY081541 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80]

NINE TERRORISTS ARRESTED--The National Information Center [CNI] has reported that it has detained nine persons who were involved in recent terrorist activities. They have been identified as: (Kenny Ruperto Sanchez Contreras), (Miguel Eduardo Yanez Valdez), (Valeriano Jorge Dinamarca Bravo), (Carlos Castillo Moreno), (Ramon Casanella Leiva), (Roberto Ahumada Fernandez), (Norma Arellano Rifo), (Juan Alejandro Rojas Martinex), and (Agustin Francisco Davila Gonzalez). According to the CNI, these persons were detained because of their involvement in recent extremist activities, including the

killing of Col Roger Vergara Campos, the death of journalism student Jose Eduardo Jara and the kidnapping of other persons by a commando group that allegedly avenges the death of martyrs. [Text] [PY071419 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Aug 80]

SISTER OF TERRORIST ARRESTED--The sister of terrorist Maria Isabel Ortega Fuentes, who is being sought, has been arrested. (Ines Gimena) Ortega Fuentes who currently works for a lawyer at 856 Moneda Street, was arrested downtown at 1615 yesterday. Her mother yesterday afternoon submitted to the court a habeas corpus petition stating that her daughter (Ines) was taken away in a pickup truck and that she knows nothing of her whereabouts. According to members of the security forces, Maria Isabel Ortega took part in the latest terrorist activities; therefore, she is being sought along with other members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). [Text] [PY071526 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

COLOMBIA

ITALIAN CONSORTIUM OFFERS TO BUILD REFINERY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 16-A

[Text] The Progetti International Technology Company (CTIP), one of the largest in Italy, has made an offer to ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] to build a 40,000 barrel a day oil refinery on the Eastern Plains.

It has also offered to expand the recently completed polyethylene plant in Barrancabermeja, as well as technical assistance in the area of solar energy, cement and antibiotics plants and hospital complexes.

The offers were made by the president of CTIP, Giorgio Rando, during a conference in Bogota that was attended by the minister of mines and energy, Humberto Avila Mora, and the new president of ECOPETROL, Jose Fernando Isaza Delgado.

Rando reported that CTIP had just completed an industrial plant in Barrancabermeja for Poliolefinas Colombianas S.A. (POLICOLSA), a subsidiary of ECOPETROL.

The complex consists of an ethylene unit and a low density polyethylene unit on which the Italians did both the engineering and construction work.

The units are located beside ECOPETROL's largest petrochemical complex, and their output will meet the needs of the Colombian market, with a surplus for exportation to other Andean Group countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

The new complex, which covers an area of 32,000 square meters, includes an ethylene production unit with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year, a 40,000 ton a year polyethylene unit, a service generating system, storage facilities for the two products and ducts between the new units and the storage facilities and between the storage facilities and the river terminal for product loading and unloading.

Rando recalled that CTIP collaboration goes back to 1967, when it signed its first contract with ECOPETROL. It then worked with Monomeros Colombo-Venezolanos in Barranquilla and subsequently with the textile industry. Some \$100 million were invested in the recently completed plants in Barrancabermeja.

He said that his company could also build a natural gas based methanol plant with an initial output of 2,000 tons a day.

The CTIP was formed in Italy in 1934 and is currently part of the Bastogi Group. It is known throughout the world for specializing in the design, construction and installation of oil refineries, chemical, petrochemical, pharmaceutical and foodstuffs plants, nuclear and steam-electric powerplants, solar energy powerplants, cement factories, and other industrial plants.

Rando recalled that it has already installed Italy's first solar energy powerplant and that it would be building an antibiotics plant in Algeria and a plastics factory in China.

In addition, it is helping to build and outfit the CAFAM pediatrics hospital in Bogota.

8743

CSO: 3010

COLOMBIA

GUAVIO HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX BEGUN

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 11 Jul 80 p 15-A

[Text] The Bogota Electric Power Enterprise (EEEB) has begun work on the Guavio Hydroelectric Powerplant. The enterprise's Board of Directors has authorized publication of the notices for the two major biddings on construction of the dam and related projects and construction of the flow tunnels and the underground powerplant.

As of the second half of 1986 the plant will add 1 million kilowatts to the country's generating capacity.

The Guavio Hydroelectric Project is part of the National Integration Plan that the administration of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has begun implementing and will be located in Guavio Province in Cundinamarca.

The dam and the intake will be located near Ubala and Gachala on the banks of the Guavio River. The underground enginehouse will include five sets of 200,000 kilowatt generators and will be located near Manbita.

Bidding Opened

The two major biddings that were opened (the notices were published yesterday) mark the beginning of the construction project and represent the culmination of a lengthy process carried on for several months now by Mayor Hernando Duran Dussan, the enterprise's Board of Directors and manager Roberto Caceres Bolanos.

After a lengthy study of the project's technical, financial and operational aspects and the enterprise's capabilities in these three fields, the national electric sector decided to assign this major project, whose benefits will be nationwide, to the EEEB.

Manager Caceres Bolanos indicated that the project represents a very important step forward in the development of Guavio Province, inasmuch

as new roads will be built while others will be extended and improved. Moreover, the various projects will require a great deal of local manpower, which will mean jobs for anyone wanting to work on the project.

He stressed that the dam and the new infrastructure projects would make the region a tourist zone, thus boosting its commercial importance, and that the various municipalities in the region would benefit from a substantially expanded and improved provision of electric power.

Main Projects

Caceres Bolanos indicated that the following main projects would be undertaken:

--A 240-meter high rock-fill dam, the highest in the Americas. The reservoir will have a capacity of 950 million cubic meters, which is 1.5 times larger than the Guatavita Reservoir.

--Diversion of the Batatas and Chivor rivers to the reservoir via two 2-kilometer tunnels, to increase the average flow into the reservoir by 72 cubic meters a second.

--Harnessing of the 1,100 meter waterfall between the reservoir and the powerplant, which will come from the construction of a 15-kilometer long tunnel; once the waters are utilized, they will be returned to the Guavio River via a 5-kilometer long drainage tunnel.

--The power generated by the project will be transferred from Manbita to the Torca Substation outside Bogota through a 110-kilometer, 230,000 volt transmission line.

The other major enterprises in the electric power sector, such as the Colombian Electric Power Institute, the Electric Corporation of the Atlantic Coast, Public Enterprises of Medellin and the Autonomous Regional Corporation of the Cauca Valley will be entitled to up to 40 percent of the power generated by the project, through linkups and proportional participation in the investments. The powerplant is scheduled to begin service in the second half of 1986.

The country's current generating capacity is 4 million kilowatts, and the two-stage Guavio Project will generate a total of 1.6 million additional kilowatts.

COLOMBIA

FUNCTIONING OF NEW JOINT CONGRESS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jul 80 p 4-C

[Text] As of this 20 July, when the next regular session opens, Congress will begin putting into effect a series of operational changes approved in the 1979 constitutional reform.

The following are the main regulations that will apply to the two houses:

--The houses will open and close publicly at the same time. Nevertheless, when Congress is not in session, the government can convene one of the chambers for the necessary length of time for the sole purpose of having it exercise any of the special powers dealt with in Articles 96, 98 and 102 of the constitution.

--The houses and the standing committees can convene their sessions and hold deliberations, as long as a majority of members are present, on the days and during the hours that they must meet according to the constitution and their bylaws and on other days during their sessions when the presiding officers summon them to meet at least 5 days in advance.

--Each chamber will elect standing committees for 4-year periods to take up initial debate on proposed legislative acts or bills. The presiding officers of the committees will be chosen each year, and no member can be elected to two consecutive terms. Except as specially provided for in Article 80, the law will determine the number of standing committees and the number of members, as well as the issues that each will take up. Standing constitutional committees can conduct studies or hold hearings on national problems and, based on them, draft proposed legislative acts or bills or make recommendations to the administration in areas in which the administration must take the initiative.

--The administration, the Senate and the House can order any of the standing committees to meet during the legislative recess and carry out its inherent constitutional or legal functions. Proposed legis-

lative acts or bills can be submitted during these sessions according to regulations so that the committees can begin initial debate on them.

--Each committee can call before it natural persons or, through their legal representatives, juridical persons to render in special hearings oral or written reports on matters that they are presumed to be knowledgeable about, as long as such matters are directly related to bills submitted for its consideration, to investigations or studies that it has decided to conduct or to activities by nationals or aliens that have an impact on the public good and that do not involve their private lives, nor give rise to unjustified damages, nor facilitate individual gains without just cause.

In the latter instances, if those subpoenaed ask to be excused from appearing and the committee insists that they appear nonetheless, the Council of State will render a decision within 10 days, in the strictest confidentiality, with priority over any other matter, after hearing the interested parties. When the committee deems it appropriate, it can demand that oral or written statements be made under oath.

Failure to appear or refusal to furnish the requested information will be punished by the committee in question in the form of the fine or imprisonment provided for in the laws relating to contempt of judicial authorities.

--Congress will sit as a single body when the president of the republic or his ministers come before it to open its regular or special sessions; to swear in the president of the republic or whoever should succeed him in his temporary or permanent absence, as well as to hear him speak when he so requests; to elect the designate and to receive chiefs of state or government of other nations when they come to Colombia on an invitation from the government. The president of the Senate and of the House will be, respectively, the president and the vice president of Congress.

--A legislator can be removed from office for:

1. Violations of the disqualifications and conflicts of interest regulations set forth in the constitution;

2. Failure to attend, without just cause, eight plenary meetings in a legislative session at which proposed legislative acts or bills are voted on.

It is the duty of the Council of State to declare a legislator removed from office.

--It is the function of Congress to amend the constitution via legislative acts, to make laws and to exercise political control over the actions of the government and the administration.

--To establish the Economic and Social Development Plan provided for in Article 80 and the plans for the public works that must be started or continued, with the resources and investments authorized for their completion, plus the necessary measures to see to it that they are carried out.

--To issue the regulations for Congress and a common set of rules for the two houses; they should specify the instances of improper conduct on the part of members and the corresponding sanctions.

--To authorize the administration to enter into contracts, to negotiate loans and to dispose of national goods.

--At the request of the administration, to temporarily grant the president of the republic well-defined special powers when needs so dictate or when the public good so suggests. The Congress can at all times and on its own initiative revoke, amend or add to, without restrictions as to points at issue, decrees thus promulgated.

--To issue the general regulations to which the administration must adhere for the following purposes: to organize public credit, to honor the national debt and to arrange for its servicing; to regulate international currency exchanges and foreign trade; to modify duties, tariffs and other provisions relating to the customs system; to monitor the central bank and the activities of natural or juridical persons whose business is the management or utilization of private savings.

--To commend or censure official acts, which does not preclude the motion to object referred to in Paragraph 4 of Article 103.

--The administration will submit and Congress will approve a National Economic and Social Development Plan. It will include a general section that will indicate national goals and the aims and priorities of state action in accordance with Article 32, as well as the investments to spur regional development and the role that will be assigned to the various segments of society and the economy; and a programming section that will spell out what resources, means and systems will be used in implementing it.

--A standing committee consisting of 27 members representing the departments, the Special District and national territories (13 of whom will be elected by the Senate and 14 by the House, taking into account the proportional representation of the political parties) will undertake initial debate on the bills referred to in this article and monitor the implementation of the plan and the results of ongoing public expenditures.

This committee will also function during the congressional recess with its full inherent powers and those powers established by the constitution for the rest of the standing committees. If the plan is not approved by Congress within 100 days of regular or special sessions after it is submitted, the government can put the projects into effect pursuant to decrees with the force of law.

The laws relating to the plan must be processed and decided on by the houses of Congress with priority over any other matter, though the provisions of Article 91 still apply.

--If the Commission of the Plan is not chosen within 30 days after the start of the legislative session in which it is supposed to be, the presiding officers of the houses will appoint it, bearing in mind the provisions of the previous paragraph, so that the members thus appointed can perform their functions until the two houses or one of them elects replacements. If one house elects replacements and the other does not, it will be up to the presiding officers of the latter to appoint the members in question, who will serve until they are replaced by the members that the chamber chooses.

--A proposed legislative act or a bill voted down in initial debate can be taken up by the respective chamber at the request of its author, a member of the committee or the government. If the committee's decision is rejected by the same voting majority required for passage of the bill, it will be referred to another standing committee, which will render a decision on it in initial debate.

--The chambers and their standing committees can render decisions when one-third of their members are present, except when the constitution stipulates a different quorum. The presiding officers of the chamber in question must indicate, at least 3 days in advance, the date and time for voting on proposed legislative acts or bills. Voting conducted on days and at times not previously so indicated will be invalid.

--Legislators who during the 2 years immediately prior to their election rendered paid services to labor unions or to private individuals whose interests or business affairs are directly affected by bills that are before Congress, must so communicate in writing to the presiding officers of the chamber in question so that, after this is published in the congressional record, it can decide whether the legislators in question ought to refrain from taking part in the processing of and the voting on such bills. Any member of the chamber in question can report such an impediment in the event that the communication is not made in timely fashion.

--The president of the republic, cabinet ministers and vice ministers, the magistrates of the Superior Council of the Judicature, of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Council of State and of the Electoral Court, the general comptroller, the attorney general, the prosecutor general, the heads of administrative departments, the legal representatives of decentralized entities, the national registrar and his delegates can be elected to Congress only after 1 year has past since they ceased to exercise their functions.

Governors, government secretaries, mayors, city hall secretaries in departmental capitals or in cities with more than 300,000 inhabitants, departmental and municipal secretaries and managing city officials [personeros] can be elected members of Congress or deputies only after 1 year has passed since they ceased to exercise their functions. Furthermore, no other public official or civil servant in possession of his post 6 months before the election can run for congressional office.

--It is a most serious violation for senators and representatives and for their alternates in the event that they have assumed office, to accept any public post, except in the case of ministers, governors, diplomatic agents, the mayor of the Special District or the mayor of a departmental capital.

--The members of Congress will receive an annual salary and an expense allowance. Each year, when the general comptroller of the republic submits the final treasury and finance balance sheet, he will report in detail on the average weighted percentage of all the changes that took place the previous year in connection with the remuneration of federal employees. The salaries and expense allowances of the legislators will be adjusted by the same percentage as of the time that the comptroller's report is received.

8743

CSO: 3010

COLOMBIA

AMAZONIA HAS LITTLE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 10-A

[Article by Roberto Acero]

[Text] Colombia's Amazon region is the poorest in the country. Long before the studies conducted by Betty Meyers it had been established that on the whole the Amazon region was an "illusory paradise," mainly because of the poor quality of the soil there.

Most of the countries that own part of the "world's lung," as it is known, have their eyes on its sprawling jungle with a view towards carrying out medium- and long-term development programs. A number of such programs have already moved forward considerably, threatening the animal and plant life and the natives of the region, which will become a veritable desert in the not too distant future.

The importance of this region of the country is currently a major issue, and the conclusions of the PRORADAM Amazon Radar Survey Project have been submitted to the president of the republic himself. So far, however, Colombians have not succeeded in precisely determining the true value of this vast jungle region.

From 0900 to 1200 hours today at the Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute, the Amazon project, which began in 1972, will be officially closed, and Alvaro Gonzalez Fletcher, Rodolfo Llinas Rivera, Jorge Luis Arango, Carlos Molina Marino, Abdon Cortes Lombana, Mario Mejia Gutierrez and Delazkar Diazgranados, the project director, will conduct a seminar on the importance of the Amazon region to the country.

Interesting Conclusions

The studies conducted by PRORADAM led to several interesting conclusions:

Soils: Just 0.1 percent of the total area studied, 380,200 square kilometers, can be used for farming; these are lands near San Vicente

del Caguan in Caqueta, where the country's most tragic ecological disaster took place, which was discussed in EL ESPECTADOR in July and August of last year.

Some 20 percent of the total area could have a very limited agricultural and livestock use by employing forest grazing methods based on native species and with systems suited to that environment. These lands are located at the base of the mountain range on the plains subject to flooding from the white rivers.

Eighty percent of Amazon region soils are not suited to agricultural and livestock use based on the methods employed by the white man.

Even so, with the exception of Putumayo oil, almost all production activity in the Amazon region derives from farming and livestock and the irrational extraction of nonrenewable natural resources, such as ornamental fish.

Man

One of the most important elements in Colombia's Amazon region is unquestionably its inhabitants, most of whom are Indians, who are also on the verge of disappearance. According to PRORADAM, we can discern two cultures in the Colombian Amazon region: the Andean and the Indian. The latter is being gradually eliminated even though it has subsisted in this area for more than 5,000 years in perfect harmony with the environment without upsetting the ecological balance. Therefore, the basic priorities of an Amazon policy should be justice for the Indians and guarantees for their territorial jurisdiction and cultural autonomy.

Settlers make up another important group in this zone; 80 percent of them fail to achieve their goals, because of the eagerness to make the land produce by destroying the jungle and turning it into cleared pasture ground.

Institutions

Institutions like the Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute and the Agrarian Bank do not have enough financial capacity in the region. Their lending capacity barely extends to wealthy businessmen and sometimes not even to them; added to this is the problem that the Amazon region has the highest living costs in the country.

Between September 1970 and September 1978 the Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute financed only 3,206 head of cattle and 1,023 hectares of modern farm crops. The Colombian Agricultural and Animal Sciences Institute has a veterinarian and four specialists to handle the needs of the Amazon region, Vaupes and Guainia. The

Institute for the Development of Renewable Natural Resources has 22 employees, almost all of them inspectors, for the entire Colombian Amazon region; this means that 2 percent of its payroll deals with 70 percent of the country's natural resources.

Flora and Fauna

The great majority of Colombia's fauna is located in the Amazon area. Seventy percent of the country's mammals, 40 percent of its birds and 50 percent of its reptiles are to be found there, but the figures are even higher in the case of its flora.

The reason for the bountiful wildlife in the Amazon region is that the white man has fortunately done little to exploit it.

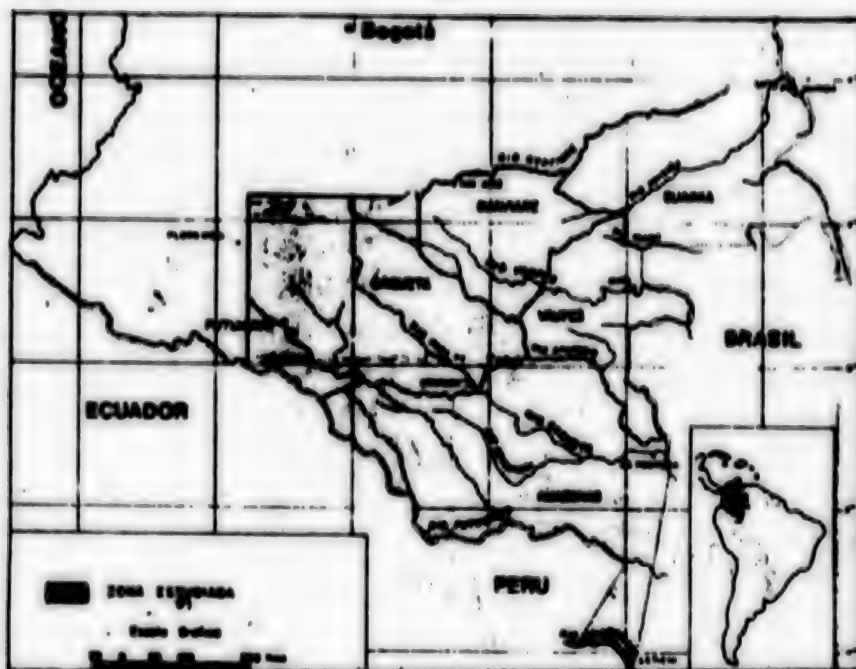
The level of extraction by the Indians is very low in comparison to the white man's commercial extractions.

Even so, the Amazon region's forests can be put under development, but in accordance with a philosophy of rationally utilizing natural resources.

Another conclusion from the PRORADAM study is that the region is not suited to large-scale farming developments. This kind of farming should be carried out by diversifying the utilization of natural vegetation, i.e. the extraction of fibers, oils, rubber and products for foodstuffs and medicines.

In addition, it is not advisable to bring in more settlers. On the other hand, it is important to upgrade the already established settlements and undertake programs to define the territorial rights of the Indian tribes, establish harmonious relations between the settlers and the Indians, boost the living standards of the natives and learn how to deal rationally with the Amazon environment.

Man's livelihood and activities in this region should be given top priority, inasmuch as the current population has many very serious social, economic and ecological problems, especially the Indians, who are an essential part of the jungle.



8743
CSO: 3010

COLOMBIA

ANIF SAYS MIDDLE CLASS ENDANGERED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jul 80 p 2-A

[Text] The National Association of Financial Associations (ANIF) has asserted that Colombia's middle class is in the process of disappearing.

It defines "middle class" as those who neither own things like those on top nor produce them like those on the bottom.

Ernesto Samper Pizano, the president of ANIF, asserted that some 1.2 million people could be placed in this category, which consists of professionals, office workers, assistants, secretaries, accountants, etc.

"This class supposedly rises in society to the same degree that it rises up the educational ladder, but that is not the case," said Samper in his speech yesterday in Bucaramanga at the inauguration of the ANIF branch there, during which a study on the middle class was presented.

"The unemployment figures for professionals and the statistics on pay for skilled workers indicate that the middle class will not move up," Samper Pizano said, disclosing that 37 percent of professionals and technicians earn less than 8,500 pesos a month and that 10 percent do not earn the minimum wage.

In addition, unemployment among the two groups is double the nationwide urban jobless rate, and "this is the most severe criticism that can be made of an educational system as a manpower developer and of an economic system as a source of jobs."

The study deals with the low savings rate among the middle class, which 10 years ago was 8 percent of family earnings. Not only have these savings now vanished, but the middle class is also very much in debt because it makes use of credit facilities such as installment buying, whose unfair lending terms in many cases overwhelm the borrowers.

Moreover, the middle class bears the heaviest tax burden. It receives close to 40 percent of nationwide earnings and pays 52 percent of the taxes, a large portion of which are withheld at the source. What is more, wage earners declare 73 of each 100 pesos that they earn, while people living off of capital investments declare just 20 pesos. "There are no more housing opportunities for the middle class, because they cannot go to the ICT [Institute of Territorial Credit] since they earn too much and they cannot buy a UPAC [Savings Certificate with Constant Purchasing Power] house because they do not earn enough," Samper said.

The so-called third age is another problem among the middle class. Some 90 percent of people 65 and older have absolutely no form of social security coverage, and 90 percent of the remaining 10 percent (those receiving pensions and annuities) get less than 4,500 a month. This, Samper said, was the tragedy of retirees, "in addition to having to stand in endless lines in cold offices where they are humiliatingly forced to prove that they are still alive."

Samper asserted that the major problem for this class is that it is becoming proletarianized. From 1976 to 1979, 19 percent of the population was middle class; today the figure is 16 percent. Even though middle class women have joined the job market, families still cannot afford to maintain an increasingly costly living standard.

"We are forced to conclude," the ANIF president said, "that society is being homogenized downward." He also cautioned about the political dangers of this situation. The middle class is the foundation of democratic stability, and when upward mobility is closed off and the middle class becomes proletarianized, "strife-torn political situations arise."

Hailing the government-proposed amnesty, Samper said that the M-19 movement is a typical example of a political movement of middle class roots and principles. He considered the amnesty "a good offer for those who are apparently seeking not to destroy the system but to improve it and to improve it by observing their own ground rules."

The ANIF president went on to say: "In conclusion, we must calmly reassess the effects that severe inflation, a policy of income concentration and an unfair tax system are having with regard to the slow but noticeable disappearance of Colombia's middle class, which for many years has been a source of social pride for our country in comparison with other nations of Latin America. Completely defenseless, bearing the heaviest tax burden, unable to make use of state subsidies for reasons of status, unprotected as senior citizens and geared towards patterns of consumption that it often finances through borrowing at usurious interest rates, Colombia's middle class is receiving the fewest economic benefits and paying the most social costs."

HUBER MATOS: 'CUBA IN THROES OF CRISIS'

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 4

[Interview with Huber Matos, former comrade of Fidel Castro and commander of the rebel Cuban army's Ninth Column, by Alina Iraizoz in London, date not given]

[Text] Huber Matos, comrade of Fidel Castro in the fight to overthrow Batista's tyranny and commander of the largest unit in the Cuban Rebel Army, the Ninth Column, is winding up his visit to several European capitals in Madrid. "I trust that my visit to Spain will be seen as that of a man who has a personal yearning for freedom and justice," Matos told EL PAIS in London shortly before his arrival in Madrid where he will hold talks with high officials of the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] and the government party, among others. Matos was released last year after spending 20 years in Castro prisons.

Question: You postponed your trip to Spain which was scheduled for May because of recent events in Cuba. What effects will these events have on the internal situation?

Answer: I think it is premature to conclude that a few incidents will have long-term effects. For the present, and based on talks I have had with those who have left the country, I believe that Cuba is passing through one of its most critical stages since the victory of the revolution and that there is progressive restriction on freedoms--which are quite minimal--within the country. Nevertheless, the asylum of almost 11,000 Cubans in an embassy is an indication that the Cuban people want to change the present situation.

Question: In a letter which was published abroad in 1977, while you were still in prison, you wrote: "Nothing unites me with the large landowners, monarchs and personalities of the former regime; I would not give one drop of blood for the corrupt republic which was established in 1902." In the early years of the revolution, did not the flight from the most prepared social strata perhaps set the stage for the subsequent development of the regime?

Answer: I do not think so. The Cuban situation was going to be the same. In Fidel Castro's mind there was a plan to try the communist way. In 1959, Fidel was toying with two alternatives: either revolution within the framework of democracy or revolution with a totalitarian structure. When he observed that the second alternative had the possibility of success, he opted for it, with the advice of his brother, Raul, and Che. The decision by the wealthy to leave the country in 1959 and by others, not all of whom had money, to depart in the first few years, has nothing to do with the fact that there is a totalitarian communist regime in Cuba. For those who left the country in 1959, it was a matter of flight; they were persons involved with Batista's dictatorship; military and police personnel who had committed crimes emigrated for reasons of personal safety. Later when Fidel said that Cuba had opted for communism, many persons--some with capital and others without--emigrated. They did not wish to become involved in an adventure such as the one decided upon. If you review Fidel's history, you can, without the need for a great deal of investigation, recognize the fact that Fidel is not by any means a communist, from a doctrinal point of view. What he has basically is an ambition for power.

'Fidel is the Antithesis of Marxism'

Question: And what about Raul?

Answer: Raul Castro played an important role; events and his personal history show that he is a Marxist in his thinking. Fidel is the antithesis of Marxism. In Marxism, there is dialog; one does not impose himself, and that is what Castro is doing. Raul has always been more attached to Marxist political philosophy, and I feel that Che had quite a bit of influence on Fidel's decision. In 1959, when we commanders had talks about the course of the revolution and how Castro could save it within a democratic framework, he did not take a doctrinaire position nor did he impede the process; he was open to suggestions. Raul, on the other hand, published and distributed articles with communist orientation in VERDE OLIVO. There were many appointments by means of which the propaganda control apparatus was progressively handed over. There was no doubt about it: an army which had its origin in the peasant sector did not have political training; for them, the revolution represented hope for themselves and for Cuba. Some of us went to Fidel to tell him of our attitude toward the progressive assumption of control by communists exclusively; however, Fidel allowed the process to continue. He did not say anything. Had there been elections, Fidel would have become president. Fidel promised elections: this was a democratic revolution; a regime of freedoms was desired...but after that, nothing.

Question: The Cuban exile sector has made you the representative figure of an exodus; this sector is placing all its hopes in making you the leader of anticommunism and international anti-Castroism. What is your position?

Answer: Since my release, I have sought help to secure the release of my comrades who are still being held in prison and to liberate the Cuban people. I believe with all my heart that all of us Cubans have the hope of seeing our land travel the road of democratic institutions. It is not anti-Castro propaganda to say that Cuba is a colony of the Soviet Union. We Cubans can endure--and we have done so--the effects of a regime of force; however, we will never be happy living in denigrating molds which alienate national independence. During the recent arms crisis, Cuban affairs were discussed, if not resolved, by the Soviet Union and the United States. Cuba is being treated like a Soviet farm in the Caribbean.

Question: But is it not possible that Cuba by ceasing to be a "Soviet farm" would become an American farm?

Answer: Look, for 21 years the Cuban people have been rejecting the idea of communism; I venture to say a great part of them. There is sufficient proof. I do not believe they will accept a situation of subjection to the Americans. It is not possible for the Cuban people to return to a condition of lackeys after all these years.

There are servile Cubans everywhere; but I reject the idea that they will cease being the pawns of one camp to become the pawns of another.

Question: Then, you deny that communism is suitable?

Answer: I am not saying that it is not suitable in some countries, in those which were in a situation of semifeudalism, like czarist Russia may have been. Communism provided bread but not freedoms. However, with respect to countries which had experienced a degree of liberty--and I feel that Cuba can be included among them--the comparison is unfavorable. In Cuba, the number of schools and universities has increased.... But what kinds of schools? The individual is not trained to make his own decisions, to be able to think for himself. In Cuba, the system is indoctrination from childhood.

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CSO: 3010

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT VISITS NATION

Talks Held

FLO61647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of its general department of foreign relations, has received at the Party Central Committee in Havana Salim Ahmed Salim, president of the UN General Assembly and Tanzania's permanent representative to the world organization. At the cordial meeting, the Cuban official and the UN General Assembly president discussed current international problems and matters of common interest. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli participated in the fraternal meeting.

The visitor is here at the invitation of the Cuban Government to which he is accredited as Tanzania's ambassador with residence in New York.

Ends Visit, Departs

FLO11214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Salim Ahmed Salim, president of the UN General Assembly and Tanzania's permanent representative to the world organization, has departed back to New York after concluding a 10-day visit to our country. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca bade farewell to the distinguished visitor at the air terminal. During his stay in Cuba, the UN official met with commander in chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of state and ministers.

CSO: 3010

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT ANNOUNCED

FL111126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Our country has established the National Preparatory Committee for the World People's Parliament for Peace, which will be held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, from 23 to 27 September of this year. Elena Gil, president of the Cuban movement for the peace and sovereignty of the people, has noted the urgency and importance of conducting this world mobilization for peace and for halting the arms race unleashed by imperialism. She also referred to the need for avoiding the disaster of a nuclear war and pointed out the seriousness of the international situation due to the increase in the number of yankee military bases throughout the world.

The Cuban leader announced the creation of 40 sponsoring committees at the international level in support of the World People's Parliament for Peace, which will be attended by representatives from more than 100 countries and 70 international organizations. Elena Gil stated that it is hoped that the delegates to the event will be elected directly by the masses so that the parliament may be a forum for workers, peasants, students, combatants, men, women and children in order to achieve the unity of action which is essentially needed to save the world from war.

CSO: 3010

CUBA

REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES VANGUARD MEMBERS HONORED

11.121122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The week honoring soldiers, sailors, cadets, midshipmen, warrant officers, Camilo Cienfuegos military school students and civilian workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) for the 1979-1980 period began last night with a welcoming ceremony at the FAR main club. Present at the event were Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado and Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, both members of the PCC Central Committee; Col Manuel Penado Casanova, first deputy chief of the FAR political central directorate; and Julio Machado Tamayo, secretary general of the FAR civilian workers National Trade Union as well as other FAR chiefs and officers.

Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro made a welcoming speech in which he pointed out that with this week our working people, through their mass organizations, pay well-deserved tribute to the men and women who daily safeguard the revolution's gains. He wished them a happy stay in the capital and exhorted them to continue maintaining the same attitude which has made them worthy of such honorable recognition.

The 1979-1980 FAR vanguard members this morning will place a floral wreath at the foot of the monuments to our national heroes Jose Marti at the Plaza de la Revolucion and the Titan of Bronze [Gen Antonio Maceo] at El Cacahual. This afternoon the Union of Young Communists will host a ceremony in their honor at the Jose Marti pioneer city.

CSO: 3010

HURRICANE DAMAGE, CROP LOSSES REPORTED

Matanzas Province

FL071636 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Matanzas provincial hurricane command reports slight damage caused by Allen's rain. Twenty-one houses were affected in the province and 26,500 plaintain trees lost at the Agramonte enterprise. These were two cases of major damage caused in Matanzas by Hurricane Allen. It was also reported that a poultry house collapsed in Colon and that part of the Jaguey Grande citrus enterprise's main building collapsed as well. A total of 1,513 persons were evacuated in the province. Varadero and Cienega de Zapata were the municipalities where the most evacuations occurred. As is known, Cienega is located in the southern part of Matanzas Province. In general, it has rained little in Matanzas.

Isle of Youth

FL071810 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Here in our country, the most affected area has been the Isle of Youth. Here is a report from Roberto Ogando, president of the Municipal People's Government and head of the civil defense, about the Isle of Youth's current situation:

[Begin Ogando recording] The hurricane caused quite a bit of damage, especially for the coming grapefruit harvest. A lot of grapefruit has fallen from the trees. We still do not have exact figures but the amount of fruit to be collected and processed for export has been affected. We are mobilizing all the people on the island from this very day to collect all the grapefruit on the ground and we will process this fruit at the citrus processing center and canning factory here. There is other damage. There is a large number of houses with damaged roofs as well as warehouses, dairies, poultry farms, shops, factories that have also damaged roofs. There have been problems as well with the large quantity of trees that have fallen in the streets and roads and which have obstructed passage a good deal. These fallen trees have caused a lot of damage, especially to power lines.

We have had a lot of problems with power lines since yesterday afternoon. This has caused a lot of problems for the residents. Foreign students are all right. There have been no deaths so far on the island. Actually, the damage was caused by the force of the wind. There have been no floods. Rainfall has been slight. The dams are not full. In general, spirits are good among the island's population. [End recording]

Nation Returning to Normal

FL081200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The civil defense has announced that normalcy has been reestablished throughout the country and the recuperation stage decreed for the municipalities of Mantua, Guane and Sandino in Pinar del Rio Province. This measure was announced as a result of Hurricane Allen's moving away from Cuba in the past few hours. A total of 350,000 persons were evacuated during the three days that the hurricane was a threat. Four persons were reported electrocuted to death each under different circumstances.

At present losses and damage are being assessed in the areas of the country affected by rain and wind in order to have a general picture of the hurricane's effects. Damage to the important grapefruit crop on the Isle of Youth is estimated at 25,400 metric tons. This was learned following a meeting chaired by Armando Manresa, first secretary of the party's municipal committee, during which the damage caused by the hurricane as well as the recovery measures to be adopted immediately were reported. It was also pointed out that the labor movement is mobilizing hundreds of workers in order to make the most use of the [fallen] fruit and reduce the damage to the citrus harvest this year which was planned to be the biggest ever in the municipality.

It was also learned that owing to the heavy rain, nearly 30 caballerias of melon, four of potatoes, two of yuca and two of sweet potatoes were lost. Some 1,500 quintals of plantains are now being picked. Moreover, the power company has more than 70 comrades working to reestablish power, which is back to normal in the industrial area, hospitals, downtown streets and other important areas. It was also learned that some 60 telephones will soon be working again and that work is being done to repair roofs and other damage to the buildings of some units such as the Andre Voisin Packing Company. Air and sea transportation service to the capital will be reestablished in the next few hours if conditions remain favorable.

It was learned that in Pinar del Rio a total of 30,000 persons who were evacuated during the most dangerous moments, have begun to return home. Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, and Orlando Lugo, chief of the Civil Defense, made an extensive tour of the municipalities of Sandino, Guane and Mantua to learn of the damage in those places.

CSO: 3010

MIRTA AGUIRRE DEATH REPORTED

Noted Revolutionary

FL081640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 8 Aug 80 FL

[Text] Dr Mirta Aguirre died today and her burial will be this afternoon. At the time of her death, Dr Aguirre was director of the Literature and Linguistics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba [ACC] and for many years was a professor at the University of Havana. She had been an outstanding revolutionary fighter since youth.

Ranking Officials Attend Funeral

FL091312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The outstanding Cuban intellectual, Mirta Aguirre, was buried yesterday afternoon in Havana after a funeral procession headed by three Politburo members--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart and Pedro Miret--as well as by secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero.

In his eulogy, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez recalled that when a final balance is made of contemporary Cuban literature, Mirta Aguirre will inevitably be counted. Rodriguez said that Mirta Aguirre was a firm and determined militant, a communist who for almost half a century devoted herself to the cause of the people and in whom revolution and love for literary work were born at an early age.

Wherever she was, Mirta Aguirre was always a loyal and legitimate representative of the first party of the Cuban communists, a convinced Marxist-Leninist, an ardent proselytizer of this essential political current without which the Cuban revolution would not have been possible. Those of us here today, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said, are a little saddened because we are saying farewell to a dear old comrade but we are certain that her life was an example of work, political firmness and loyalty for the new generations.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN MINISTER'S VISIT--The key to Havana was presented to Samuel Santos Lopez, minister of the Managua Reconstruction Board, by Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of Provincial People's Government assembly of the city of Havana. The ceremony took place at the Havana Museum and was attended by Jorge Valdes, second party secretary in Havana, and Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee revolutionary orientation department. The delegation headed by the Nicaraguan minister is composed of (Edgar Zapata), (Nelly Cross), Juan Medina and Carlos Benavente, all members of the Managua Reconstruction Board. Prior to the presentation ceremony, the visitors toured the Plaza de Armas, Templete and various halls of the museum. [Text] [FL052227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Aug 80]

CASTRO RECEIVES SWEDISH OFFICIAL--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has met with (Per Shori), secretary of foreign relations of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Party Central Committee. Various issues of the current international situation, aspects regarding our country's development and matters of interest for relations between the two parties were discussed at the meeting. [Text] [FL061026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 80]

BOLIVIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--The 155th anniversary of Bolivia's independence from the Spanish yoke was observed in Havana at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]. Rodolfo (Sardanas), secretary general of the Committee of Bolivians residing in Cuba, and ICAP Vice President Jorge Gallardo made speeches. (Sardanas) said that in a period of a few days and for the third time, the combative solidarity of Cubans with his people's struggle is being expressed. He added that today is the anniversary of Bolivia's birth into republican life. The speaker denounced the support that the Argentine regime is giving the Bolivian coupists who, with the assistance of other fascist regimes in the area, have perpetrated all types of crimes in his fatherland. [Text] [FL072233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Aug 80]

NUCLEAR CONGRESS DELEGATION--The Cuban delegation that attended the 1980 World Congress against atomic and hydrogen bombs left Tokyo today on its return to Havana after 10 days in Japan. The delegates were Francisco Tosco, of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, and Dr Rafael Lopez, of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1632 GMT 8 Aug 80 FL]

VIENNA DIALOGUE COMMUNIQUE--Elena Gil, member of the Party Central Committee and president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP], and the other members of the MPSP secretariat have signed the communique of the international forum "dialogue for disarmament and detente" held in Vienna with the participation of delegations from numerous countries. The communique is a formidable active and permanent instrument of the struggle of peoples and peace forces supported by political parties of very diverse ideologies, labor organizations, religious groups, movements for peace and other organizations. It urges sustained and consistent action against the factors of war to free humanity from the hecatomb of a war, to support the people's right to independence and sovereignty and to eliminate all forms of man's exploitation and humiliation of man. [Text] [FL081506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80]

JAMAICAN ANNIVERSARY--The Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] has hosted a political and cultural event to mark the 18th anniversary of Jamaica's independence. Winston Davis, Jamaica's ambassador to Cuba, and Jorge Gallardo, ICAP vice president, spoke at the event. [Text] [FL081224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80 FL]

CAMAGUEY MEDICAL SERVICES--The biggest health services construction program in the history of Camaguey Province is under way at present at a cost of more than 23 million pesos. Among the more important tasks are a 300-bed hospital in Nuevitas and a home for the physically and mentally handicapped in the city of Camaguey. The higher Institute for Medical Sciences and a pediatric outpatient clinic are also included in the program. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80 FL]

POEMS ON NICARAGUA--A booklet with poems by Cuban authors in honor of Nicaragua was presented yesterday to Freddy Figueroa, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Cuba. Angel Augier, vice president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC], presented the booklet, entitled "Call Ruben Dario", which also expressed the UNEAC's determination to defend the cause of the people of Sandino to the end. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80 FL]

DOMENECH USSR VISIT--USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov today received Cuba's Council of Ministers Vice President and Basic Industry Minister Joel Domenech. [Text] [FL090047 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 80]

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES NEGLECT DENOUNCED--Cuban economist Oscar Pino Santos said in Mexico City that capitalist countries frustrate the demands of poor ones and this situation could lead to a social revolution. Pino Santos, who heads the Third World Association of Economists, stressed that the industrialized capitalist countries do not want to pay attention to the problems and extreme poverty of developing nations. [Text] [FL111152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80]

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM ASSAILED--Cuba has denounced that the reason for not having a climate of peace in the Caribbean is because of imperialism's plans aimed at impeding the area peoples' liberation. The charges were made by Alfredo Menendez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee, in a speech at the sixth congress of Venezuela's communist party. We are living an extremely dangerous international moment. The political platform recently adopted by the U.S. Republican Party and its presidential candidate Ronald Reagan represents a very grave threat for our peoples, the Cuban representative stated. Menendez asserted that the platform's aim is to stop all aid to Nicaragua and destroy the country's revolution, impede all progressive changes in Central America, assist the fascist governments, reverse the approval of the agreements on the Panama Canal, annex Puerto Rico, and it even mentions the possibility of a naval blockade against Cuba. [Text] [FL111248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 80]

GARCIA FRIAS IN CARDENAS--Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC politburo and minister of transportation, has visited Cardenas' railroad headquarters where he chatted with the workers while touring the yard and repair shops. The Cuban minister asked questions about the shops and restoration of spare parts. At the conclusion of the visit, Garcia Frias congratulated the workers and wished them success in their production plans. [Text] [FL121508 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 12 Aug 80 FL]

SIXTH GRADE EDUCATION--The flag accrediting the National Health Workers Union as winners in the battle for a sixth grade education was received by Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the PCC Politburo, from the hands of Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Rosario Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and CTC secretariat member, attended the ceremony held at CTC headquarters. In his speech, Roberto Veiga read the certificate conferring the flag to the Health Workers Union which, together with that branch's ministry and area directorates, fulfilled the pledge made to commander in chief Fidel Castro of graduating 16,568 workers from sixth grade. [Text] [FL130949 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 13 Aug 80] --PCC Central Committee secretariat member Jorge Risquet made the closing remarks at a ceremony of presentation of the flag accrediting the municipality of Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana City Province as having won the battle for a sixth grade education. The presentation of the award marks the end of a historic battle which was won with the uninterrupted effort of teachers and students, because it is not easy to work and study, and only by overcoming daily fatigue and taking less time to rest can one advance on the path of knowledge, the party leader stressed. Elsewhere in his speech, when referring to the national drive for a sixth grade education, Jorge Risquet announced that Cienfuegos, Ciego de Avila, Guantanamo and Pinar del Rio Provinces, 91 municipalities and the culture, communications and health unions have also accomplished their goals. [Text] [FL131003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 13 Aug 80]

CAMAGUEY COOPERATIVES CONSOLIDATION--At the Santa Cruz del Sur Municipality in Camaguey Province, Jose Ramirez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], presided at a ceremony to consolidate three agricultural production cooperatives into one unit. The new entity emerges from the consolidation of the 30 November, Aniceto Recio and Julio Antonio Mella cooperatives. In his closing remarks Ramirez Cruz noted the importance of the event, which makes the unit one of the first in the country to move forward on the path of socialist production--the consolidation of several cooperatives. [FL131124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80 FL]

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT PLEASED WITH CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

PA121525 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The government has expressed satisfaction at yesterday's election of the new leadership of the national congress. Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum did not deny that the government was in favor of the victory of the candidacy of Raul Vaca. According to him, this means the strengthening of democracy in the country:

[Begin Feraud Blum recording] The government is very pleased at the result of the voting in the national chamber of representatives. We cannot deny that we were interested in the victory of the candidacy of Vaca because this means the strengthening of democracy in the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Feraud Blum] The only ones arrested are those detained carrying weapons without the proper permits. Therefore [words indistinct] and the intendant will try them according to the law.

[Question] Are they very few?

[Feraud Blum] Yes, I don't think there are more than 10 under arrest.
[End recording]

The positions of the Roldos and Bucaram legislative blocs remained unchanged in the election of the congressional leadership. Former legislative leader Asaad Bucaram maintains the support of 17 well-disciplined legislators while there are 12 proRoldos members of Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]. The 29 CFP votes were divided between the Bucaram and Roldos blocs. The Bucaram bloc cast 17 votes for Arosemena and Davalos while the Roldos bloc cast 12 votes for Vaca and Barragan.

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ECUADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER: ARMED FORCES RESPECT CONSTITUTION, LAWS

PA121515 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] National Defense Minister and State Secretary Gen Marco Aurelio Subia Martinez today reiterated that the armed forces respect the constitution and the laws of the republic. This statement was made by the state secretary on presenting the traditional salute to the president on behalf of the armed forces on the occasion of Independence Day. Subia Martinez stated that the armed forces are willing to cooperate in improving our country's living conditions.

[Begin Defense Minister recording] But today we can categorically state that in the armed forces there is a real awareness about what democracy is and should be in the future in this country, and we hope, as the Ecuadorean people do, that it has been reestablished forever. You may rest assured, Mr President, that the armed forces respect the constitution and the laws of the republic which regulate them, that they will duly fulfill the sacred missions imposed on them by the fundamental charter and are willing, with all their human and material capacity, to cooperate in improving our people's living conditions. We sincerely hope that, in this new stage which begins today, all of us who are proud to be Ecuadoreans will join forces, forgetting hatred and grudges, to work to attain the objectives of peace, development and social justice undertaken by your government. These are our wishes, Mr President. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

MINISTERS SPEAK AT INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

PA121621 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] This is a government that is advancing, a government of action, which since the very first day has been working in all fields to reach its objectives, said government minister Carlos Feraud Blum in offering the cabinet's protocol salute to President Jaime Roldos Aguilera on the celebration of another independence anniversary, and marking the first year of the democratic regime that began on 10 August 1979.

The prime minister noted: [Begin recording] This first year has been difficult, not only because of the conditions in which you found the country after so many long years of dictatorship, but also because of our country's structure, so filled with remnants of feudalism, with a disorganized economy and industry, with a legal superstructure designed to serve that system and with a neglected majority that did not enjoy the technology and advances of progress in freedom. [End recording]

Minister Feraud Blum concluded by reiterating the support of the entire cabinet for the actions of the president. He noted that the ministers have faith in the fatherland and in their chief of state, and expressed hopes for the success of the present government.

Speaking in the name of the armed forces high command, National Defense Minister Marco Aurelio Subia, said: [Begin recording] There is a generation of officers and troops who did not know what it was like to live under a constitutional regime. Today, however, we can emphatically affirm that there is true awareness in the armed forces of what democracy is and should be in the future in our country, a democracy which, together with the people, we hope will prevail forever. [End recording]

The National Defense Minister maintained that the armed forces respect the constitution and the laws, dutifully fulfill the sacred missions imposed on them by the constitution, and are willing to cooperate in the improvement of the Ecuadorean people's living conditions.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY--The possible creation of a ministry of transport and communications, which would permit the establishment of the necessary infrastructure for effective transportation service in this nation, was announced by Minister of Government Dr Carlos Feraud Blum. The premier said that this measure is being considered to solve the problem stemming from transportation dispersion. [Begin recording] The national government is considering a solution to the transportation problem. This is something that cannot be faced every 4 months. The nation needs a solution to this problem. Therefore, we have begun studies to look into the possibility of creating a ministry of transport and communication. As you know, responsibility for transportation is completely dispersed throughout the government. The public works ministry has to do with roads and railroads, the ministry of government has to do with the traffic council, the armed forces have to do with civil aviation and maritime transport, and so forth. Control and administration of transportation is totally dispersed. The government is therefore seriously considering the possibility of creating the ministry of transport, which could also involve transport and communications. [End recording] [Excerpt] [PA021516 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Aug 80]

POLICE CHECK-POINTS--Strict police checks were carried out this past weekend in the southern Pan-American highway which leads to Quito, on the occasion of the beginning of the National Congress' second ordinary period of sessions. In the [word indistinct] sector, police and armed forces officers carried out a detailed inspection of the vehicles and passengers who were coming to this capital. The inspection even required drivers and their passengers to get out of the cars to determine whether they were carrying weapons. Luggage was also duly checked. No official explanation was given. However, it is supposed that there had been some announcement regarding the introduction of weapons into this city. [Text] [PA121547 Quoto Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80]

CAPTURED TERRORIST REVEALS OPERATIONAL METHODS

PA072332 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Aug 80 pp 2, 27

[Text] Jorge Ernesto Coreas, a 4th-year high school student in Berlin, Usulután, has explained to the national guard the manner in which terrorist groups operate, the salary paid each member according to the mission assigned, the sanctions applied when they fail, the manner in which they kill security personnel and how they attack various institutions.

Coreas said he participated in the 5 March operation during the funeral of Monsignor Romero. He said that according to the plan, they had to break up the funeral procession, seize the body and take it to one of their camps. When the operation failed, the unit chief was punished and tortured. According to Coreas, the unit chief was a "foreigner" because of his accent.

He said he had participated in operations to murder policemen in Santa Ana, Santa Tecla and other parts of the country. He also placed bombs in banks in San Miguel and looted in San Agustín, Usulután, and other parts of the country.

He said that before being assigned a mission, the chiefs injected them with drugs which made them lose contact with reality "to an extent that one could kill one's own mother."

He said they were paid 20 colones per operation. The money was paid by an older person who was "the commander."

Coreas said he participated in operations in San Martín, San Esteban Catarina, San Vicente and other places. He gave a list of the persons they were to execute and also the names and aliases of his group leaders. The groups are called Salvadoran revolutionary student brigades.

CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' STRESSES NEED FOR DIALOGUE

PA070448 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Dialogues Are Not Easy But Necessary"]

[Text] It would be naive to believe that under the present circumstances a dialogue between the forces in conflict could be easily held.

However, although it would not be easy, everyone must admit that it is necessary. As we said in yesterday's editorial, 1 minute of thought could pave the way, 1 minute of thought about what will happen if we do not reach an agreement or a compromise based on general interests. It is the general principles that are deteriorating to the detriment of all Salvadorans from one side or the other.

There is a conflict between strong ideological and material interests and it has been believed that in order to defend one, we must attack the other. Within a frank and honest dialogue, without deceit, we could see if this is true and if this is a sensible attitude.

A dialogue presents the opportunity to evaluate ideas, our own opinions as well as the opinions of others. The most decisive proposals for a joint approach to the situation would be presented at the discussion table. We would speak as in the good times of the roundtable, a table without dominating groups and without impositions, A dialogue can be called a dialogue only when it is on an equal footing.

The dialogue will have to come sooner or later because it is unthinkable that we should advance to our own destruction. Such an attitude goes against the very nature of man and history. Such a dialogue will prove that no regime in the past, no matter how powerful, has been able to silence the dissenting forces it has had to confront.

That a dialogue is possible has been proven by the recently frustrated dialogue held in Washington and which has been reported by the national press. That it failed does not matter. What matters is that it shows that a dialogue is necessary.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTS--The interior ministry yesterday appointed the following prefects: (Antonio Tamariz) for Ancash, (Amilcar Otazu Gallegos) for Arequipa, (Julio Rosa Cojelque) for Cusco, (Julio Armas Loyola) for Lambayeque, (Gaston Metz) for Madre de Dios, (Enrique Pinto Sanjinez) for Moquegua, [first name indistinct] (Ocampos Rios) for San Martin, (Remesio Cabala Pintado) for Puno, (Luis Marcodei Flores) for Tacna and (Juan Leon Ecurra) for Tumbes. [PY061532 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 80 PY]

PEASANT DENOUNCEMENTS--Lima, 6 Aug (TELAM-ANSA)--Subversive outbreaks and an apparent wave of land takeovers and rustling have been denounced in this capital by the National Central of Peasant Organizations [Central Nacional de Empresas Campesinas]. It asserted that the taking over of land is occurring at the same time that isolated outbreaks of political violence have been reported in the cities of Arequipa, Puno and Apurimac. The National Central of Peasant Organizations maintains that the taking over of land is orchestrated by communists of the General Confederation of Peruvian Peasants. The Central has requested that the government send the police to the mentioned areas in order to contain the invasions and the virtually subversive activities. However, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta has asserted that there are no subversive or guerrilla outbreaks in the country, thus denying press reports published in the past few days. [Text] [PY072046 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1954 GMT 6 Aug 80]

CSO: 3010

QUEIROLO ON 'MARXIST INFILTRATION'

PY041615 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Aug (AFP)--On his return to Montevideo after a 4-day visit to Chile, Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo, commander in chief of the Uruguayan army, said today that Marxist infiltration exists or is latent in Uruguay.

General Queirolo pointed out that such infiltration cannot be seen but it has spread through all the activities that we assume are aimed at forming a happy population. He added that it is like those who believe in God. They believe in God but sometimes they cannot see him.

Asked if he favored the creation of an anti-Marxist philosophy, according to report from Santiago General Queirolo said that for a long time we have been trying to create a national spirit, to create awareness in the people, because ideological infiltrations are obviously stopped with a profound philosophy.

CS0: 3010

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

UK OFFICIAL--Lord Trefgarne, representative of the British Government and the House of Lords, was received this morning by Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles and later today by Foreign Minister [as heard] Julio Lupinacci with whom he had a general talk on Anglo-Uruguayan relations.
[PY042210 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT
4 Aug 80 PY]

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Sept. 11, 1980